regict."

It's the duty of the Coroner to pay some regict.

It's the duty of the Coroner to pay some heed to rights of the accused." said Lawyer Weeks. "Does your Honor intend to interpret the verdict differently from the jurors who brought it is?"

"I stand by my interpretation of the verdict." said Coroner Hart, "and I'll put this examination down for Wednesday morning at 11:30 o'clock, It will take place before me in this courtryoom."

11:30 o'clook, It will take place before me in this courtroom.

Lawyer Weeks pleaded for an earlier date, but the District Attorney's representatives wouldn't agree.

The jurors left their seats without a word of thanks from the Coroner. They were not even required to answer to their names when they same in with the verdict.

After the courtroom had cleared, Dr. Shunk said to a reporter that he wanted to be undergood as not interpreting the verdict as Juror Early did.

"The majority of the jurors wanted Molineux

Early did.

"The majority of the jurors wanted Molineux and Molineux only arrested," he said. "Juror Early didn't say anything in the jury room about arresting Cornish, and it was a surprise to me when he got up in the court and said he so understood the verdict."

Beveral of the jurors said the verdict had been interpreted as they meant it. Foreman Amend refused to say anything.

FARTING AT THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

Molineux was lad into Cornnar Havi's private.

Molneux was led into Coroner Hart's private office, where he talked a few minutes with his father, the detectives being there all the time. A commitment was signed and he was taken down in one of the elevator cars to the second floor of the Criminal Court building, which has an entrance leading to the Bridge of Sighs. Lawyers Battle and Weeks followed, accompanied by Gen. Molineux. After passing through the doorway leading to the Bridge of Sighs the detectives waited with their prisoner until Gen. Molineux caught up to them. Young Molineux turned around and greeted his father, shaking the General's hand and saying: "Good-by, Governor."

"Good-by boy," replied Gen. Molineux. Then, as he saw his son being led away, he turned to Lawyer Battle and said:

I wish I was going in there instead."

The detectives went on over the Bridge of Sighs and delivered their prisoner to Tombs Warden Hagen. Gen. Molineux returned to the street by way of the Criminal Court Building. He lighted a cigar as he passed out, and told a group of reporters that he had nothing whatever to say, further than that he was goling in the in Brooklyn.

Patsonen in Cell 38.

In the Tombs young Molineux was taken to the old prison and locked up in cell 36, on the second tier. To reach the cell he had to ascend an iron stairway. Before goins up he was permitted to consuit for a few minutes with Lawyers Weeks and Battle. He seemed perfectly cool, and did not appear to be downhearted until after he had said good-by to his counsel. Then he asked the Tombs Warden for permission to smoke a cigar in his cell, but when he got into the cell he threw his cigar upon the floor, and sitting upon the side of his prison on the leaned forward, with his hands to his head and his elbows resting upon his knees.

M'CLUSEX SUGGESTED A TRAP FOR MOLINEUX.

Before the inquest closed it came out that PRISONER IN CELL 36.

have said more than once that Monneux have said more than once that Monneux have written for the handwriting experts, this one specimen of his writing, it is now declared, was all that the experts had been able to get hold of up to early last week.

Mr. Kinsley examined this specimen and reported to Capt. McClusky that there were many characteristics in it common to the handwriling in the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters, and to the address on the wrapper of the package containing the poison. He said, however, that he would not swear that the two handwriting the poison the same hand until he had examined more of Molineux's handwriting. The difficulty, so the District Attorney said yesterday, was to get more of this writing. Capt. McClusky sugmored entails which he thought would result in

HARSHNESS TO CORNISH, MILDNESS TO MOLI-NEUX.

His suggestion was that, whenever Molineux His suggestion was that, whenever Molineux was put on the stand, he should be treated with the utmost courtesy, and that the same courtesy should be shown to all of his friends who were could be shown to all of his friends who were to be put through a course of sprouts on the witness stand. Mr. Osborne was to go at Cornish for all he was worth, for the sole surpose of directing suspicion toward him and creating the impression in the minds of Molineux and his counsel that Cornish was really the only person in the case whom the authorities suspected.

This plan was earried out. Whether it produced the desired impression, or any impression in the real increase. It is certain, hewever, that on last Thursday afternoon, at the request of the

That night the District Attorney felegraphed all over the country for the best experts in handwriting that he knew of to come to Now York. He summoned from the Treasury Department at Washington Col. Edward B Hay from Chiengo he called Henry I. Tollann, from Rochester he got Albert I. Osbarje, from Philadelphia he summoned Persion Frince from Proy he secured William E. Harang and from Elizabeth N. J., was the next witness. The work Assistant District Attorney Osborne of the experts walmed Molineux's writing and that of the Barnet' and Cornish' letters, and the handwriting of the wrapper of the package apart from all the other experts. Their work was not quite completed at the time for convening the court yesterday morning It so happened, however, that D. Boulee, one of the more, had a professional call, and so the inquest was adjourned until hedden vesterday morning It so happened, however, that D. Boulee, one of the more, had a professional call, and so the inquest was adjourned until hedden vesterday morning It so happened, however, that D. Boulee, one of the more, had a professional call, and so the inquest was adjourned until hedden vesterday morning It so happened, however, that D. Boulee, one of the more, had a professional call, and so the inquest was adjourned until hedden vesterday morning It so happened, however, that D. Boulee, one of the more, had a professional call, and so the inquest was adjourned until hedden vesterday morning It so happened, however, that D. Boulee, one of the more, had a professional call, and so the inquest professional call, and so the inquest was adjourned until hedden vesterday morning It so happened however, that D. Boulee, one of the more, had a professional call, and so the inquest was adjourned until hedden vesterday morning It so happened however,

A piece of information in the case, which may be what Capt. McClinsky twiers to, comes from Boston. It is to the effect that a Boston drummer, whose friends saw Chief Watts of Boston Yesterday, says that he heard a New York chibman make threats against Cornish; and that is account of the circumstances is of such a character that the New York police are taking

The Last Day's Testimony.

When court convened vesterday District Attorney Gardiner arose and said:

"If the Court please, I should like to state that hitherto we have been glid to receive sug-gestions and information from anybody which might throw any light upon this case and we have asked many questions prompted by various persons. We believe that this inquest has dragged on long enough and we now propose to conduct it in our own way without any interruption or suggestion from any one | Ap-

planse from the jury. The District Attorney sat down and Mr. Osborne called as the first witness Joseph Koch, private letter box proprietor at 1920 Broad way. In answer to questions Koch testified that on Dec. 21, 1808, he had rented, for two months, a private letter box to a man who gave his name as "H. Cornish." He said he had not been able as yet to identify the person who hired that box and he was excitised. As he was leaving the stand Mr. Weeks asked that the witness be questioned as to whether or not he had tried to identify Mr. Molineux as the lesser of that box and failed. Mr. Weeks had hardly begun to make his request when the District Atterney jumped up and said.

"If the Court please, we do not wish to be interrupted by any one. I ask that any one who does interrupt be committed for contempt of court." months, a private letter box to a man who gave

its court. The Listrict Attorney tried in vain to shut fr. Brooke off. The Coroner settled the mater by directing Gallagher to take the stand, he witness testified that he had known Molecux for about three years, and that in a onversation he had once had with him he had entioned the fact that Harpster had written bear as a set as a strength of the standard of Gallagher and he as a strength.

said: "Mr. Molineux, will you please take the stand?"
Mr. Molineux—With pleasure, sir.
Q.—What conversation did you ever have with Felix Gallagher? A.—I have had very many.
Q.—Do you remember that Gallagher told you that Haroster had once worked for F. K. Stearns & Co.? A.—At what time, Mr. Osborne?
Q.—At any time you had a talk with him?
A.—I do not remember that he told me of that fact.

A.—I do not remember that he told me of that fact.

Q.—Weil, if Gallagher says he told you so, is Gallagher telling the truth? A.—Oh, undoubtedly. If Gallagher says he told me that Harpster once worked for F. K. Stearns. I certainly believe that he told me, but I cannot remember the circumstance or when it occurred.

Joseph F. Murray of 330 East Seventy-ninth street, chief cierk in the New York Post Office, was the next witness. The part of the wrapper that was around the package containing the poisoned bromo-seltzer, which bore Harry Cornish's name and address, was shown to him, and he swore that it had been mailed on the Broadway side of the General Post Office in one of the city drops.

MOLINEUX SAYS HECRMANN LIES.

Molineux Says Hermann Lies.

Mr. Molineux—Mr. Osborne, I have seen that man but twice in my life. I never saw him in Forty-second street. I saw him once in a hotel in this city when I was on exhibition, and I saw him again in Newark, when I was pointed out to him by a third man, and I say that he lies.

Q. to Heekmann—Are you sure that the man who just stood up is the man who rented a letter box from you under the name of H. C. Barnet? A.—I am.

Q.—You are positive? A.—I am.

Q.—And you say you saw him about twenty times? A.—I did.

BELLER OF THE POISON HOLDER COULD NOT.

BELLER OF THE POISON HOLDER COULD NOT

MELLER OF THE POISON HOLDER COULD NOT IDENTIFY BUYER.

Miss Emma E. Miller of 40 Johnson avenue, Newark, was next called. The witness said she worked for C. Hartdegen, 682 Broad street, Newark.

Q.—Did you sell on Dec. 21 to a male customer a match safe? A.—I did.

Q.—Did the man come back and ask you for something else? A.—He did.

Q.—What did he ask for? A.—He asked for a sliver holder to hold a bromo-seltzer bottle for a lady's diresser. ady's dresser.
Q.—Did you sell him such a holder?
A.—We
did not have one, and I sold him a matchder instead. The holder sent to Cornish with the poison was here produced, and the witness identified it as the one she had sold and also identified a memorandum of the sale which she had made

without F. Kinsley, a handwriting expert, without offer at 292 Broadway and a residence of the stated that he bind been first retained in the case by Carl. McClusky, and that later the bind specimens of the handwriting of Roland B. Molineux Mr. Osborne asked if, when the pictures of the handwriting from Mr. Osborne octain Specimens were furned over to the witness, he received now incressions with reference to the handwriting from Mr. Osborne. The witness said that he had not; that he was simply told to examine the handwriting and refeort. Q.—Did you ask to have these specimens secured? A.—I at I had examined one specimen, and in relation to it I have formed an opinion. To reinforce that opinion, and to make assurance doubly sure, I wanted more specimens.

O—Were you satisfied with the specimens.

SAYS MOLINEUX WROTE EVERYTHING.

For an answer the witness picked up from the steenographor's table all the specimens which were identified or explained by Mr. Molineux on the witness stand on Friday. At the request of Mr. Osborne the witness then picked up what the Assistant District Attorney characterized as "disputed specimens." These disputed specimens included all the "Cornish" and "Harnet" letters written to patent medicine firms in Cincinnati, in Moodus, Conn., in this city and elsewhere from private letter box addresses and the letter in reference to Harpster written to Stearns & Co. The witness was asked if he had examined all this disputed handwriting and he said that had, very carefully. He was then asked to take up the piece of the wripper containing Harry Cornish's name and address. He was asked if he had examined that carefully. He said that he had.

Q.—What is your opinion in reference to the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters? A.—That they were all written by one and the same hand.

Q.—Comparing these with the handwriting

hey were all written by one and the same hand. C.—Comparing these with the handwriting on the poison package, what is your opinion?

A.—That they were written by one and the

on the poison package, what is your opinion?

A.—That they were written by one and the same hand.

Q.—In whose writing is the undismuted specimen?

A.—In the hand of Roland B. Molineux.

Q.—Commaring the specimens of undismuted writing with the "Burnet" and "Cornish" letters and the handwriting on the poison package, what is your opinion? A.—That they were all written by one and the same hand.

Q.—And that is the hand of whom? A.—It is the hand of Roland B. Molineux.

Q.—Are you positive? A.—I am positive. I cannot be mistaken.

Q.—Your examination and comparisons have been made with the greatest possible care. I have examined all the specimens, one with mother. I have examined all the writings under the microscope for what we call unconscious characteristics. I am positive that Mr. Molineux words them all.

The witness was then asked to explain to the jury some of the characteristics. I am positive that Mr. Molineux words them all.

The witness was then asked to explain to the jury some of the characteristics of all the specimens which led him to arrive at the conclusion he had. Mr. Kinsley then went into a long manysis of the different writings. He showed the what calculations are showed they have been made which led him to arrive at the conclusion of the characteristics of all the specimens which led him to arrive at the conclusion. One of the specimens of handwriting which Mr. Molineux admitted to be his was placed mongained the Iragment of the wrapper containing fornish same and address and exhibited to the jury. To the eye of the layman there were many striking similarities in the two writings.

Exercise of the specimens of the wrapper containing fornish same and address and exhibited to the jury. To the eye of the layman there were many striking similarities in the two writings.

EXPECT HAY OF WASHINGTON SAYS THERE CAN

for the evidences which I have before me.

CHICAGE EXPERT SAYS THE SAME.

Henry L. Tollman of Chicago was the next expert. He said that he had had a very fair opportunity to examine all the specimens.

Q.—And, from your examination, who, in your opinion, wrote those documents? A.—I should say that unquestionably the person who wrote the letters signed "Barnet" and "Cornish" also wrote the address on the poison package?

Q.—Have you formed any opinion as to who wrote the address on the poison package?

A.—I have formed an opinion and unlessitatingly say the person wrote it who wrote specimens here signed Roland B. Molineux. He said that all the writing indicated that it had been written by a person who is nervous and without a great amount of physical endurance. The writing showed strength at the beginning of each word, but the strength seemed to cope out toward the end. Then the witness went into a technical analysis of the handwriting, as the other experts had done. CHICAGO EXPERT SAYS THE SAME.

handwriting, as the other experts had done.

SO DOES A ROCHESTER EXPERT.

Albert L. Osborn of Rochester testified that he had no doubt whatever that Molineux addressed the poison wrapper. He said that the peculiarity of the writing under discussion was that it was all triangular. By that he meant that, if any single word in any specimen were inclosed by straight lines, the most natural form for those lines to take would be that of a triangle. By that statement the witness meant, he said, that he letters at one end of a word were much higher than they were at the other end, and that it made little difference what letters were used.

AND A PHILADELPRIA EXPERT

other end, and that it made little difference what letters were used.

Persifor Fraser of Philadelphia, the next expert called, when asked to state his qualifications as an expert, said that he was a geologist, chemist and student in handwriting. It was noticed that he was the only witness who has testified at the inquest who pronounces Mr. Molineux's name as Mrs. Molineux pronounces it, which is the way in which a Frenchman would pronounce it. The District Attorney, Mr. Osborne, the Coroner, and everybody close who has had anything to do with the case, pronounce the name as if it ended in "no." Mr. Fraser said he bad not had quite as much time as he would like in which to examine the writing, but he stated that every additional discovery which he made only tended to convince him that Molineux wrote all the specimens, and that he had discovered nothing to change that opinion.

Thoy Man Says Likewise. TROY MAN BAYS LIKEWISE.

Thoy MAN SAYS LIKEWISE.

William E. Hagan of Troy, who said he had been an expert in handwriting and a writer on the subject for nearly forty years, who testified as an expert in the Cadet Whitaker case and in the Morey letter case, talked to the jury about the handwriting as if he were addressing a class of students. He stood up before them with one or more specimens of the handwriting in his hand, and pointed out characteristic similarities. He had no doubt whatever that all the writings presented were written by the same person.

exhibits in this case. A.—I have, and care, eare.

Q.—In your opinion, who wrote those documents? A.—I reached a conclusion by a comparison of the letters signed Barnet and Cornish and the writing done by Molineux. They are all undoubtedly written by the same person.

Q.—Have you may doubt that Roland Molineux wrote all three sets of documents here?

A.—I have no doubt whatever. A—I have no doubt whatever.

Q.—And that if he wrote the Bloland Molineux letters he also wrote the Barnet and the Cornish letters and the address on the poison neckage? A.—It is not within the bounds of possibility that any other person could have written the address on the poison package.

Among other things Mr. Ames said: "Every a full has handwriting characteristics of which he knows nothing. This is the warp and woof of his handwriting. He can no more change it than he can change his nose or his mouth. In the writing under discussion there are so many characteristics common to each speciment that the expert is almost startled. The York and 'City' on the poison wrapper are almost undisguised. For proof of this statement, compare these words with the same words in the undisputed handwriting. In the 'Barnet' and 'Cornish' letters, the words begin with a back slant. Soon, however, the habit of the writer's life asserts itself and there is a direct slone. I do not think it within the bounds of possibility for another hand than Molinnux's to have written the address on the poison package."

The District Attorney announced that the people had no more witnesses. During all the testimony of the experts Molineux had sat beside his counsel, with his arms folded and his tan gloves grasped in his left hand. He was immaculately dressed, as usual, and he did not betray the slightest nervousness. His face was neither paler nor more flushed than it had been GARDINER TELLS OF HIS TEAP FOR MOLINEUX.

man to whom you sold the holder? A.—I have without a standard that he had been first retained in the wase by Carl. McClusky, and that later he had received from Mr. Osborne certain the head most that later he had been first retained to head received from Mr. Osborne certain the head received from Mr. Osborne certain the head most that later he had not that he was simply told to examine the handwriting of Roland E. Mohneux Mr. Osborne. The witness said that he had not that he was simply told to examine the handwriting and reperiments. Q.—Did you ask to have these specimens secured? A.—I am I had examined one specimen, and in relation to it I have formed an opinion. To reinforce that opinion, and to make assurance doubly sure, I wanted more specimens, which were identified or explained by Mr.

SAYS MOLINEUX WROTE EXERTHING.

For an answer the witness picked up from the stenographer's table all the specimens which were identified or explained by Mr. Molineux on the witness stand on Friday. At the request of Mr. Osborne the witness than picked up what the Assistant District Attorney characterized as "disputed specimens." These disputed specimens included all the "Cornish" and "Harnet" letters written to patent medicine firms in Clincianati, in Moodus, Conn., in this city and elsewhere from private letter box aldrawses and the letter in reference to Harpstor written to Stearns & Co. The witness was asked if he had examined all this disputed handwriting and he said that he had, very carefully, He was shown as written himself down and duries. He was asked if he had examined all the slagueted handwriting and he said that he had, very carefully, He was shon asked to take up the piece of the writing and he said that he had, very carefully, He was shon asked to take up the piece of the warpper containing Harry Cornish's and duries. He was saked if he had examined all the solution had adured to t

"Now, as to the Barnet case, in all the world's history, there has been but the one motive, as a usual thing, which has inspired a person to kill by poison—love and jealousy. You have heard Blanche testify on the witness stand. This woman's character has been brought outlere. She has shown what kind of a woman she is:

hers. She has shown what kind of a woman the is: Mr. Molineux—"Lady," instead of "woman," Mr. Molineux—"Lady," instead of "woman," if you please.
The District Attorney looked around to see who had interrupted him. He did not recognize the person at first, and so, turning to the Coroner, he said:
"If I am interrupted again I shall ask the Court to put the person out of the room."
Mr. Molineux was on his feet in a moment, and with his eyes flashing, he said. "It was I who interrupted you, Col. Gardiner, and I said 'naty' instead of 'woman, and I say it again."
The District Attorney did not ask that Mr. Molineux be removed from the courtroom, but remarked!

remarked:
"In polite society the word in use now is woman, not lady." PURTHER ATTACK ON MES. MOLINEUX. Continuing, the District Attorney said:
"This man has told you on the witness stand how he met his wife, un there on a vacht off the Maine coast near Portland. She and a woman named Stearns visited back and forth and finally she and Mrs Stearns come to New York with him. That stamps her. That shows what kind of a woman she is."

Mr. Modineux started to jump from his sent again, but was restrained by Mr. Weeks. BOTH MOLINEUXES BISE AS IF TO ASSAULT

GALLAGHER'S UNVILLING TESTIMONY.

Mr. Weeks began to speak again, but the Coroner made him sit down, and Felix J. Gallagher of 440 Lafayette avonue, Brookiya, by decunation delays, at the New York Atherts occurred by Lafayette avonue, Brookiya, by decunation delays, at the New York Atherts of this witness it was indiagnize clear what the District Attorney was rying to do. He wanted to show by stallagher that Molmeux was one of the faw persons who knew that A. A Harpster had worked for F. R. Steams & Co., of Despois, and the noted of his regular work in the faw persons who knew that Coronish had written a letter to Steams & Co., of Despois, and the North of the faw persons who knew that Coronish had written a letter to Steams & Co., of Despois, and the North of the faw persons who knew that Coronish had written a letter to Steams & Co., of Despois, and the North of the faw persons who knew that Coronish had written a letter to Steams & Co., of Harvas and the coronish had written a letter to Steams & Co., of Despois and the Minister and business as well as all the other experts who followed him were examined by the District-Attorney.

C.—Have you had an opportunity to carefully

examine what has been styled the admitted handwriting in this case? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you compared these with the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters? A.—I have.

Q.—Who do you think wrote the wrapper on the poison package? A.—I have.

Q.—Is there any doubt about that? A.—There can be no doubt whatever.

Q.—State to the jury some of your reasons for arriving at this conclusion.

Col. Hay took up each specimen, as Mr. Kinsley had done, explained the characteristics of the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters and the writing of the poison package. Col. Hays said you for the pull of the writing of the poison package. Col. Hays said you for the pull of the writing of the poison package. Col. Hays said you for the pull of the writing of the poison package. Col. Hays said you for the pull of the writing of the poison package. Col. Hays said you for the pull of the writing of the poison package. Col. Hays said you for the pull of the writing of the poison package. Col. Hays said you for the pull of the pull of the pull of the writing of the poison package. Col. Hays analysis of the handwriting was very minute. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

said something, and in a moment the white-baired old gentleman subsided.

CALLS MOLLNEUX A DECENERATE.

"Now we come to the letter boxes," said Col. Gardiner. "Those letters were all written by a degenerate, a man who had lost his virility. You remember the remark which Cornish made to Molineux on the stairs of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the night that Molineux resigned from the club? It was a vie name. What was that conversation? The two met on the stairs. Molineux had pursued and persecuted Cornish to his uttermost, the tried to deprive the man of his bread and butter, and when he failed, and Cornish knew he had failed, Cornish applied that vile epithet to him. What was Molineux's reply? He simply said: "You win" Who but a degenerate would not have shown greater resentment to a remark like that?

"This man was a frequenter of Chinatown. He went down there and smoked opium. Ho was an intimate friend of Chuck Connors and Jim Liddy and men of that character. Besides all this, you have the testimony of the experts. They have told you that all the handwriting is in the hand of Roland B. Molineux, and they have told you that all the handwriting is in the hand of with it as you will. All we ask is absolute justice."

When the District Attorney had concluded the Cornors delivered a brief charge to the jury. He called attention to the fact that Dr. Potter, and about his statement in reference to the statement of Cornish that he (Cornish) had mixed a separate dose of the poison for himself. He called attention to the fact that Dr. Potter, and about his statement in reference to the statement of Cornish that he (Cornish) had mixed a separate dose of the poison for himself. He called attention to the fact that Dr. Potter, and about his statement in reference to the statement of Cornish that he (Cornish) is more that the provided the Cornorsh direct as the provided the Cornorsh in the could the contradictions in Mrs. Rogers's testimony. He reminded the pury that they must consider all the testimony and attention of t

WHO MOLINEUX 18.

Roland Burnham Molineux is 31 years old. He was married on Nov. 29 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest to Miss Blanche Chessbrough. He is the son of Gen. E. L. Molineux of 117 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn. Gen. Molineux is a dealer in paints at Fulton and William streets, this borough. Young Molineux is in the employ of the firm of Morris Herman & Co., dry color makers, at 6, 8 and 10 Jursey street, Newark, and 8 superintendent of their factory.

Jersey street, Newark, and superintendent of their factory.

It would be hard to find a more popular man than young Molineux in athletic circles, or a more efficient worker for the organizations in which he has been interested. His distinction as an athlete was gained on the horizontal bar, but he is also an all-around gymnast of unusual skill. While still a youth he surprised the athletic world by his proficiency on the horizontal bar, and those who know say that for style and finish his work has not been equalled by any amateur. He first won the championship in 1885, wearing the colors of the Brooklyn Turn Verein. Then he turned his attention to rowing and won the championship on the bar again in 1888, representing the Atalanta Boat Club. The following year he joined the New York Athletic Club and under the tuition of

quent exhibitions for the beneal of clubs.
Several years ago Molineux joined the Knick-criocker Athletic Club and went to live there. His executive ability was quickly recognized by the management and he was appointed Chairman of the Restaurant Committee. He did not relinquish his membership in the New York Athletic Club. From the outset he seems for the Advancements with Cornish, and

through the mails.

STORY OF THE CRIMS.

The poison which killed Mrs. Adams was sent by mail to Harry Cornish at the Knicker-bocker Athletic Club on Saturday, Dec. 24, last. He opened the mackage at the clublouse and found a silver holder and a bottle with a bromoseitzer label. There was no card to tell from whom the present came. The bottle just fitted the holder. He took them home on the following Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning. Dec. 28, when Mrs. Adams complained of a headache, he mixed and gave her a dose of the supposed bromoseitzer from the bottle. She became ill almost immediately and died within a short time. Cornish, who drank some of the mixture also, and Dr. Hirchcock, who tasted it after being called to attend Mrs. Adams, were both made ill. Mrs. Adams's daughter, Mrs. Rogers, who lived in the house, did not drink any of it.

At first it was thought that the poison was examide of potassium, but an analysis developed the fact that it was eyanide of mercury, a poison not nearly so common as the other, and practically limited in use to chemists. Suspicion which had been directed at Molineux because of his quarrels with Cornish was added to because of his supposed knowledge of chemistry.

At this point the death of Henry C. Barnet at the Knickerbocker Club, where he lived, was recalled. A bottle, supposed to contain Kutnow's powder, had been sent by mail to him at the club. He took one dose, which made him iii. Later he died, and it was discovered that the powder had contained cyanide of mercury. Barnet remained in the Knickerbocker Club, when Made him iii. Later he died, and it was discovered that he powder had contained cyanide of mercury. Barnet remained in the Knickerbocker Club when Molineux, after his quarrel with Cornish, withdrew. The body of Barnet has been exhumed, that the organs may be examined. exhumed, that the organs may be exam

Celebration at the Knickerbocker Athlette

Club. Many of the members of the Knickerbocker Club who have been unfriendly to Molineux, and who did not like the way he treated the club, spent last evening at the clubhouse. citib, spent last evening at the ciudnouse, talking about the outcome of the inquest. Cornish's friends were gratified that the talk which at one time circulated about him had come to nothing, and drank his health. They also drank to the continued success of the club. Their attitude toward Molinoux was such that some of his friends who went to the club in the evening stayed there only a short time.

REJOICING OVER THE BULGARIA. Humburg-American Company Gives \$10,-

Special Cable Desputches to THE BUN. HAMBURG, Feb. 27.-There was a profuse dis play of flags here on Saturday, and the day was given up to general rejoleing over the safe dock laborers had a holiday and a bonus of six

shillings was given to each man by the employers. In addition the Hamburg-American Company makes the following donations in token of thanksgiving for the Bulgaria's safety: £1,000 to the Sailors' Hospital in Hamburg. The District Attorney then took up the Blanche letter written to Barnet and sent to him, while he was ill, with some flowers the cook up semphasis and remark that there was a hill to understanding between Barnet and Mass. Chesebrough. As he finished the letter he romarked;

"Harnet was her man, gentlemen of the lury."

For a moment it looked as if Gen. Molineux. overdue vissed excited

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has sent the steamer Hungaria to Ponta
Delganda with gent to repeir the Bulgaria. The

Vote on the Bill To-Day-M. Beringer's the First Principles of Law-Violent Revilings of the Anti-Revision Press.

Paris, Feb. 27.-The present Ministry's inquitous bill changing the jurisdiction in the Dreyfus revision case encountered such strong opposition in the Senate to-day that the Government did not dare to proceed to a vote, and the discussion of the measure was adjourned until to-morrow.

The entire session of the Senate was occu-

pied by the debate. Vice-President Verninae occupied the chair. The bill was opposed in a strong speech by M. Maxine Lecomte, who denounced the measure as a mixture of partisan politics and justice. The law, he said, involved no less than the usurpation of the judicial power by the legislative. He warmly defended the Criminal Chamber. Turning toward Premier Dupuy, he exclaimed: "You demand this law of circumstance in order to achieve the pacification of the country. I declare to this injunitous expedient. Peace can never be

gained by debauching justice."

M. Bisseuil, who reported the bill, denied that it was created to fit a special case. Special circumstances certainly gave it birth, but it should have been passed long ago for general reasons. The speaker in the course of his remarks made this curious declaration: "It is not the honor of the magistrates of the Criminal Chamber which is attacked or questioned. It is merely their impartiality.

He went on to point out the dangers of popular clamor and the great crisis which would arise in case the bill should fail, whereupon many Senators interrupted him with exclamations of discust and protest against his attempting to intimidate the Senate with threats of noise in the streets.

The great speech of the day was made by M.

Beringer, who exposed the true character of the bill and arraigned the Government for proposing a measure which violated the first principles of law that are recognized by every civilized country in the world. There were many eloquent passages in the speech which called out spontaneous applause from every part of the House.

It was evident that the bill would fall if an immediate vote was taken.

M. de Freyeinet, Minister of War, sent to the

tribune to protest against a few words used by M. Beringer, which he construed to mean that the army had been lending a willing ear to recent appeals to depart from its path of duty. M. Beringer repudiated such an interpreta-

tion and the Senate adjourned. The chances, on the whole, are in favor of the passage of the bill to-morrow.

TO REMOVE GEN. ZURLINDEN? Gen. Faure-Biguet Suggested for Military Governor of Paris. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS

Panis, Feb. 27.—It is rumored that Gen. Zur-linden, Military Governor of Paris, will be replaced by Gen. Faure-Biguet, commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps, who is a personal friend of President Loubet. Pierre Loti, the novelist, and a Lieutenant in the French Navy. list last summer, is to return to active service. anti-Jew and anti-revision partisans over the Government's policy find vent in revilings of

the most violent character, while the mis-guided enthusiasts like Coppée and Lemaitre have taken refuge in silence. The Libre Parole is more abusive than ever. It repeats its assertion that President Faure was poisoned by the Jews, and affirms that the late President's family are all convinced of the truth of this, while Editor Drumont roars in rage over yes-The Gaulois protests that Déroulède's action

preparation. This declaration by his friends is day that he acted according to a deliberately prepared programme.

Ex-Judge Beaurepaire comes to the surface

again to-day in a long article urging the Senate to pass the law transferring the Dreyfus case to the whole Court of Cassation. The rejection of the bill, he declares, would precipitate war. M. Clémenceau, in the Aurore, rejoices at revisionists and their consequent confusion. and indulges in grave imputations against Gen.

Roget and other Generals. CRIMPING BRITISH SEAMEN HERE. Question Brought Up in the House of Com-

mons Yesterday. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 27.-In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Joseph Havelock Wilson, Radical. asked the Government whether or not the British Consul at New York had been instructed to exclude crimps and other objectionable persons of that class from his office, whether adconsulate, whether crimps exact shipping fees and whether policemen protect seamen engaged in transacting business at the shipping

Mr. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, replied that he had nothing to add to the answer he made to questions on the subject last Monday. Mr. Wilson-Will you order the New York

Consul to conduct business properly?" Mr. Ritchie-The attention of the Foreign Office has been directed to the matter and inquirles are being made.

Shipping masters and their representatives are excluded from the office of the British Vice-Consul, at 24 State street, where seamen serving under the British flag are engaged and discharged. This does not prevent the shipping masters, loarding-house keepers and others who profit by Jack's improvidences or misfortunes from preying on him outside. He has little or no protection at this port. The English newspapers, particularly those interested chiefly in shipping, have been trying for more than a year to improve the lot of the British sailor in foreign ports. In a recent issue of the Shipping World of London is an article commending Mr. Ritchie's attitude The article intimates that the foreign sailor in the British merchant marine is supplanting the native, because the native is not properly treated. It says:

"The fact is, and it has often been repeated in these columns, that in the matter of pay, the means of education and general surround-

The fact is, and it has often been repeated in these columns, that in the matter of pay, the means of education and general surroundings the sailor has not kept pace with the carpenter, the blacksmith and the collier. The most fruitful source of mischief and moral backruptcy is to be found in the environments of the British seaman in foreign ports. He has been for generations the prey of land sharks. Crimps and their minions entice him away from his vessel; they drug him, they rob him and they shanghai him, till he has lost his money and lost his self-respect, often beyond recovery.

SPANISH WAR INQUIRY.

Gen. Martinez Campos Demands the Ap-Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Madrid, Feb. 27.-In the Senate to-day Gen. Martinez Campos insisted upon the appointment of a parliamentary commission to invesment of a parliamentary commission to inves-tigate the conduct of the war and to place the responsibility for malpractices, it any such should be discovered.

Señor Salmeron made a violent attack on the Conservatives for refusing to accept the invi-ntion proffered by Mr. Oliney, Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet, to proceed simultaneously with the United States in the pacification of Cuba.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM. American Ladies Who Are to Be Presented

on March 1. Special Cable Desnatch to Yest Str. Loxnox, Feb. 27.-Among the ladies who will be presented at the drawing room to be held on March 1 are Mrs. Coiwell and Mrs. Wilbur of Rhode Island, Mrs. Cable of Washington, Mrs. Wurz of Pennsylvania. and the Misses Swift, Murphy and Welles of New York.

SARAR THORNE DEAD. For Years She Had Been a Notable Figure

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, Feb. 27.-Sarah Thorne, the actress,

died at Chatham to-day. Sarah Thorne had long been a notable figure on the English stage. A matinee had just been planned in London by George Alexander to commemorate her fiftieth year on the stage. She belonged to a family well known in the history of the London stage during this cenmanager of the old Pavilion Theatre in London and the Theatre Boyal at Margate, of which Miss Thorne had for some years been the director. Emily Thorne, popular here during the sixties, was her sister. Frederick Thorne now acting in this country with Olga Nethersole, was one brother, while George Thorne, who was the first man to sing Ko-Ko in "The Mikado" here, was another. Thomas Thorne, the third of her brothers, was for many years the manager of the Vandeville Theatre in London and first produced H. J. Byron's "Our Roys".

Our Boys." Sarah Thorne was never in the United States companies were for many, years regarded as the best schools available for young actors who sought the experience no longer to be found in the London theatres devoted to long runs and the contemporary drama. Some of the most successful younger actors of the English stage served their apprenticeship under Miss Thorne, while among the older actors associated with her were Henry Irving. John Hare, Wilson Barrett and Squire Bancroft. She was born in London more than sixty years are and played first in pantonime as a child under her father's management. At the outset of her career as an actress she was the leading haly at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, where she was associated with Charles Kean and E. V. Brooke. At this time she played the classic repertoire, which then included Mrs. Haler as well as Pauline in The Lady of Lyons. In 1863 she was acting Lody, Audley in the dramatization of Miss Braddon's novel and is said to have been the first actress that ever undertook that role.

She acted afterward in Scotland, and was for many years the principal actress in the regular Ediphyreh search.

She acted afterward in Scotland, and was for many years the principal actress in the regular Edinburgh season. She played frequently in London at this time, and travelled with her commony through the provinces, supplying about the only opportunities to see the classed drama that were given to those regions. She acted with Charles Mathews. Her first efforts as the manager of a theatre were at her father's former house at Margate, which she directed for seven years from 1870, and at the time of her death was again in control there, although she had in the meantime managed theatres in several English towns. Her theatre at Margate was equipped with a stock company, and served as a training school for many actors.

Obituary Notes. Congressman Denis M. Hurley of Brooklyn

died on Sunday of Bright's disease at Hot

Springs, Va., where he had been sojourning

with his daughter, Miss Minnie C. Hurley, since early in January. James Hurley, a son of the deceased, was notified by telegraph on Saturday of his father's serious condition, and accompanied by Dr. John Harrigan, the family physician, hastened to Hot Springs and reached there several hours before Mr. Hurley's death. Last night the body was brought on to 437 Clinton street, Brooklyn, where Mr. Hurley had resided for several years. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning, from St. Stephen's Catholie Church at Hicks and Summit streets. In the last political campaign Mr. Hurley made a hard but unsuccessful fight for re-election, and a few days after the election had a slight stroke of paralysis. It was not until then that it was discovered that he was suffering from Bright's disease, and, by the advice of his physicians, he went to Hot Springs. Congressman Hurley had long been a picturesque figure in Republican politics in Brooklyn, and had always been a stalwart of the stalwarts. He was the undisputed lender of the Republican forces in the Sixth ward, but his political influence extended over the entire organization in Kings county. His popularity was demonstrated by his two elections to Congress in a district which has a big normal bemocratic majority. He was close on 50 years of age, having been normal to the last of the contracting business. He joined the Republican organization as soon as he became a voter and at once became active in ward politics. He came to this country with his parents when a boy and-was educated in a public school in Brooklyn. He was a carpenter in early life, and, being thrifty, soon engaged in the contracting business. He joined the Republican organization as soon as he became a voter and at once became active in ward politics. He served as a United States weigher from 1845 to 1870. In the latter year he became Secretary and General Manager of the W. H. Beard Dredging Company and retained the place until the close of his life. He had been a member of the Republican County Committee for twenty-four years and of the Free Lary and General Manager of the W. H. Beard Dredging Company and retained the place until the close of his life. He had been a member of the Republican County Committee in the reach time failed of election, although largely reducing the normal Democratic vote. In 1894 he was elected to Congress from the Second district over James O. Cleveland by 1,330 majority, and two years later defeated John M. Clancy i will be held to-morrow morning, from St. Stephen's Catholie Church at Hicks and

His wife died ten years ago and the bell in St. Stephen's Church is his tribute to her memory. He is survived by four sons and daughters. Speaker Reed has appointed the following committee to represent the House at the funeral: Messrs. Fischer, Sherman, Howe, Shannon, Odell, Barthelot, Kulp, Driggs, Mahon, Bartiett and Clayton

funeral: Messrs, Fischer, Sherman, Howe, Shannon, Odell, Barthelot, Kulp, Driggs, Mahon, Bartlett and Clayton.

Andrew Warner died on Sunday evening at his home, 32: East Fifteenth street, after a short limes. He was in his ninety-third year. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Mr. Warner, so he was better known, was born in this city, Aug. 15, 1806. He remembered up to his last days some of the seenes in New York during the war of 1812. He was a non-commissioned officer in the militia when Lafayette visited America, and he took part in the reception to Lafayette in this city. He entered business in the office of John Pintard, nephew of Elias Boudinot, President of the American Congress in 1780. Afterward he entered the office of the County Clerk and held the post of deputy clerk from 1832 to 1851. It is said that his advice was largely taken in forming the jury law as it now stands. In 1854 he became the cashler of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants Clerks, now at 20 Union Square East. In 1855 he became its cashler and Secretary and in 1881 its President. Mr. Warner was interested in various other enterprises. In 1848 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the American Art Union, In 1845 he was made Secretary of the New York Historical Society, which place he held until he duet. For about forty years he was a manager of the Hying-In Hospitul, and for a long time Secretary of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. In 1825 he became the Hallen of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of the New York State millian, now the Seventh Engiment of the Companies of the regiment. In 1827 he became Licutenant-Coionel of the Third Regiment, and afterward became Coinnel of the Fifth German Regiment. In which command he continued until 1853. Unit about two years ago he was President of the lastitution for the sun atrustee. He leaves one daughter, who is not married.

Capt. John W. Sanson died on Sunday at his home in Tappan, N. Y. He had been suffering with mercers and the acceptance of the Sunday at his He leaves one daughter, who is not married.

Capt, John W. Sansom died on Sunday at his home in Tappan, N. Y. He had been suffering with aneurism of the aoria. Capt. Sansom had followed the sea from his youth, and for twenty years had been in the coulday of the Atlas Steamship Contrany. Since 1888 he had been commanding officer of the steamship Adirondack, from which command he was forced to resign last June because of his fulling health. Some years ago, while on his way to Jamaica, his ship ejecontered a heavy gate. It seemed that nothing could save the vessel, but Capt. Sansom managed to bring her safely into Kingston. Among the passengers were Si Henry Arthurand-Lady Blakeiey. In Kingston he received a testimonial congratuicting him on his seamanship and trayery. He heavy

Kingston. Among the passengers were Sir Henry Arthur and Lady Edakeley. In Kingston he received a testimonial congratulating him on his seamanship and drawery. He leaves a widow, two sons and a draghter. The interment will take place at Westfield. N. Y. on Wednesday.

Mrs. Hattle C. Langdon, wife of Col Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A., retired, died at her home. 20 Sidney place, Brooklyn, yesterday of nervous prostration, fellowing an attack of the grip. Her husband was Coloned of the First Artiflery while it was stationed at Fort Hamilton, and was retired in 1984. Mrs. Langdon was a daughter of the late William G. Creamer, who was a well-known merchant of this city. She was a member of Grace Episconal Church in Brooklyn and of the Prooklyn Barbard Chu. She was interested in charitable work and was prominent in Brooklyn seekely. She married to, Langdon in 1887. Her husband and two sons. Lieut. C. Langdon, Survive her. The funeral will take place to morrow. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Levi P. Maish, formerly a Representative in

wood Cemetery.

Levi P. Maish, formerly a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, deed on sunday at the residence of his mother in law, Mrs. Martia Miller, in Washington. Death resulted from a stroke of apopiesy suffered entire in the day. Mr. Maish was 61 years and having been born at Conewago, Pa, in 1817. He raised a company for the Union Army in 1802 and joined the 180th Pennsylvania Regiment, of which he became Lieutenant Colonel. He was wounded at Antietam, and after the battle of Fredericksburg was promoted to be Colonel.

THE GRIP EPIDEMIC

Opinions of New York Physicians as Cause and Cure.

"There is probably no family in the city of which some member is not laid up, or at least attacked by the grip."

While grip is the same old enemy, it seems to be very different this season from other years. On the streets and street cars and in the churches one meets with people violently sneezing, with running eyes, coughing and

physicians are being worked night and day. To obtain reliable information on this most important subject a reporter recently called upon some well-known physicians to learn from them what he could do in relation

Like all epidemics of this kind, few are ex-

was rapidly increasing and that in most case t was of an extremely dangerous nature. it was of an extremely dangerous nature.

One medical man, who is said to have treated no less than one bundred grip patients in a single week, said to the reporter.

Scrious results will always follow an attack of the grip if it is not properly treated. Often it runs into pneumonia and always it leaves in the properly treated. Often it runs into pneumonia and always it leaves in pleasant or dangerous complications. It seems to be different this year from ever before. My experience has shown that the worst grip comes when the body is clogged in and when the secretions fail to have the right ext.

Have you ever seen a sewer or a drain clogged? Well, that is precisely the condition of the body that invites grip. The fluids have no means of escape and so they back up and flood everything, just as a clogged sewer floods the street. Is this not natural. It is certainly trip.

no means of escape and so they back up and flood everything, just as a clogged sewer floods the street. Is this not natural? It is certainly true."

"When a person is altacked by grip," the doctor continued, "he should not try to fight off the sensations of cold, aching limbs and extreme weariness under the impression that he has simply an ordinary cold, but should stay indoors, avoid excess of eating and drinking and above all take a timely remedy."

The reporter, being anxious to discover what the public considered a timely remedy and was taking most, visited the leading drug stores and interviewed the proprietors. The general opinion was well expressed by the manager of a prominent Fifth avenue pharmacy, who said: "Grip? Yes, it is raging. But it seems to come in a different way from any former years, People come into our store all clogged up. Not necessarily in the head, but all over the body. They have headaches, it is true, but then they have backache too and pains all through the system. You know the body is like a city. All the waste matter must be carried away. When the sewers do not work there is trouble. People are beginning to understand that they must keep the sewers, especially the kidneys, in good condition, or they cannot hope to escape or regain health. What is the remedy? Well, we have a store full of so-called remedies, but we have only one which our customers find produces the effects desired. We do not recommend anything, but I can tell you what the people use. It is something reliable, something which is certain to unclog the system, something reliable, som



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of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar. After serving in the Pennsylvania Legislature he was elected to the Forty-fourth. Forty-flith, Fiftiethand Fifty-first Congresses. He had for several years practiced law in Washington. ritterinan Frity-anst Congresses. In that of several years practiced law in Washington.

The Rev. Charles Aldis Wenman died at his home, 4:3: Macon street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was 58 years old. He was born in New York city and studied in the General Theological Seminary, New York, and after receiving orders became assistant rector of Grace Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. After a few years he went to northern New York. Fifteen years ago he was appointed Chaplain for Ward's, Randall's and Hart's islands, representing the City Mission Society. He was stricken with paralysis last fall, from which he never recovered. A daughter and three sons survive him.

Daniel W. Morrison, a retired merchant, died at his home, 50 East Seventy-eighth street, yesterday after an illness of some duration. He was in his fifty-second year. Mr. Morrison was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association and of the New England Society.

Jesse Higgins Green, son of Bryon Green, a former State Scuator, Congressman, Collector of the Port of Pultneyville and Revolutionary Captain, died yesterday at Sodus, N. Y., at the age of 87.

SPANISH CRUISER SINKING.

The Meteoro Sorung a Leak Yesterday in the Harbor of Ferrol. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. FERROL, Feb. 27.-The cruiser Meteoro has

sprung a leak and is sinking in the harbor

The Meteoro is one of the auxiliary cruisers purchased by Spain just before the war.

Rescued Crew of the Carryl Hart Landed. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PONTA DELGADA, Azores, Feb. 27.-The crew of the schooner Carryl Hart, consisting of eight men, saved by the British steamer Drum-

gurth, have been landed here. Towing the Pavonia to Liverpool.

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUR. PONTA DELGADA, Azores, Feb. 27.-The disabled Cunard Line steamer Pavonia left here to-day for Liverpool in tow of tugs.

Brainworkers

must have clear heads. To have a clear head the system must be kept in good order. Use the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It cleanses the system, purifies the blood and remedies stomach, liver and kidney derangements. Cures con-

stipation. Capt. Bruce of the U. S. S. Atlanta writes: "A few doses of the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt satisfied me that it is a most excellent remedy. Be sure to send me three bottles more before I sail to the West Indies on Sat-

urday." Beware of imitations. The genuine must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.-Adu